lawyers in Prussia included 3515 (29*8 per cent) "non-Aryans". By decrees issued by the Nazi government in the spring of 1933, the "non-Aryan" lawyers, notaries, teachers, and University professors were dismissed or forced to retire, exception being made only for those who had practised, or held office, before 1914, or had served at the front in the War, or had lost their father or a son in it. With the same exceptions, Jewish physicians were deprived of the right to serve as panel doctors.

(b) *Hungary*

In 1920 a total of 17,554 Jews were engaged in public services and the professions, and 2435 in the army. There were in the—

	Of every 100 gainfully occupied.	
	Jews	Non-Jews
Public Services and Professions:		
(1) Professional men and officials	7 - 9	3-0
(2) Assistants to professional men and second division clerks	0 - 7	1-3
	8-6	4-3
Army:		
(a) Officers and officials	Ol	0-3
(6) Non-commissioned officers	0*4	0-6
(c) Privates	0-7	1-6
Together . .	1-2	2-5

The percentage of Jews was highest among the lawyers (50-6), doctors (46-3), veterinary surgeons (41-

3), engineers and chemists (39-1), editors and journalists (34-3), professors of music and art (31-6), but was only 10 per cent among public officials and teachers.

The difficult position of the Jews in the professions is proved by figures from Budapest; in 1928 of the Jewish intellectual workers 10*5 per cent were unemployed, but among the non-Jews only 6-8 per cent.